The Relation of Microtechnique to the Morphology of Some Protozoan Parasites: Professor D. H. Wenrich

Scientific Events:
Medical Fellowships of the National Research Council; The Industrial Research Institute; Conference on the Sun and Solar-Terrestrial Relationships at the Harvard Observatory; The Dedication of the Yale Medical Library; Summer Conferences at Stanford University; Deaths and Memorials

Scientific Notes and News

Discussion:
Nutritional Problems of National Defense: Dr. Albert M. Potts. Biological Publication in America: Professor L. V. Heilbrunn. The Wistar Institute-American Film Center Motion Picture Survey: Dr. Edmond J. Farris and Donald Bleslinger. Industrial Solvents as Possible Etiologic Agents in Myeloid Metaplasia: Dr. Elon Rawson, Professor Frederic Parker, Jr., and Professor Henry Jackson, Jr. The Opossum, Didelphis virginiana Kerr, a New Host for Paragonimus in Tennessee: Dr. Elon E. Byrd

Scientific Books:
Campbell on the Evolution of the Land Plants: Professor Edward W. Berry. Veterinary Bacteriology: Professor W. A. Hagan

The American Association for the Advancement of Science:
A Proposed Revision of the Constitution of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

en.: Professor Burton E. Livingston, Dr. Edmond R. Long and Dr. Forest R. Moulton

Special Articles:
Fetal Encephalomyelitis: Prenatal Inception of Infantine Toxoplasmosis: Dr. Amber Wolf, Dr. David Cowen and Dr. Beryl H. Paige. Experimental Anti-Pernicious Anemia Factor Deficiency in Dogs: Dr. Lathan A. Crandall, Jr., C. Osvald Finne, Jr. and Dr. Paul W. Smith. Differential Inhibition of Photochemical and Dark Reactions in Photosynthesis by Inorganic Compounds: Dr. Sydney S. Greenfield

THE RELATION OF MICROTECHNIQUE TO THE MORPHOLOGY OF SOME PROTOZOA

By Professor D. H. Wenrich
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

To a considerable extent the diagnosis of parasitic protozoa, and certainly the study of their detailed morphology, is dependent upon the application of technical processes of fixing and staining and the necessary accessory procedures. The taxonomy of many protozoan parasites is based upon morphological characters determined by a study of fixed and stained specimens. The diagnosis of intestinal protozoa is greatly aided by resorting to properly prepared fixed and stained slides, and in the experience of my associates and myself in making protozoological surveys, both the number of positives and the accuracy of their recognition are greatly enhanced by the study of permanent slides. The tendency to conduct surveys without the use of such preparations is to be deplored.

The following presentation will be largely concerned with intestinal protozoa, to which I have devoted considerable attention for more than twenty years. More especially the intestinal amoebae of man will be considered. During these years several thousand slides have been made and examined; over 130 different chemical substances or different dilutions or combinations of them have been tried out as fixing agents; but not so much has been attempted with different
Editor's Summary